

ALLIES TO ASK NEW WAR LOAN OF AMERICA, BANKER HINTS

No One Knows How Long Present Bond Issue Will Last, But Authorities Call It Insufficient.

Formal Agreement Closing Loan Just Completed to Be Signed in New York Early This Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—England and France may seek another loan in this country, it is feared. The information came from a banker who has been closely identified with the \$500,000,000 loan, now already oversubscribed.

When the second credit will be asked, or its amount, has not been decided. But it is understood no steps will be taken until the present loan has been fairly well expended.

It was explained that while no one knows how long the present loan will last, it is admitted that it will not be sufficient to care for the foreign exchange question for the rest of the war. Therefore, when this half billion dollars is spent some means must be found for establishing another credit.

GAIN THIS WEEK.

The formal agreement between the two foreign governments and American bankers, closing the present loan will be signed early this week, it is announced. Lord Reading will sign for England. It has not been decided whether Octave Homberg or Ernest Mellet will sign for France. J. P. Morgan & Co. will affix their signature to the agreement, as representing American bankers.

It is known that at a meeting of the sixty banks and investment houses that compose the New York syndicate at which the entire loan was authorized, J. P. Morgan & Co. was appointed agent for the local syndicate.

This means that the Morgan firm will act as agents for the entire country as the New York syndicate is in actual control of the other local syndicates. At this conference it was also decided that the interest on the new Anglo-French loan will be paid through the Morgan banking house. Whether other cities will be used as interest-paying centers has not been determined.

It was definitely stated at the Morgan offices that the subscription books of the \$500,000,000 loan will be closed not later than Tuesday.

QUAKE CAUSES PANIC IN WESTERN STATES

Utah, Idaho, and Oregon Cities Feel Shocks—No Damage Reported.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 3.—An earthquake of several degrees of violence occurred at 11:55 p. m. last night. BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 3.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here at 11:55 last night. People rushed into the streets in a panic.

The first shock was the most severe. Near-panic prevailed in dance halls, which were instantly emptied.

Windows rattled and lights swung as if in a violent windstorm. The shock was felt in all sections of the State, but no reports of damage have been received.

ONTARIO, Ore., Oct. 3.—An earthquake shock was felt here shortly before 1 o'clock last night. It was so severe that it stopped the clock in the Oregon Short Line station. No damage has yet been reported.

Two severe earthquakes, the first at 6:55 last evening, and the second at 2 a. m. today, were recorded by the seismograph at Georgetown University observatory.

The first shock began at 6:55 and lasted eight minutes. The second was extremely heavy. It began at 2 a. m. and did not end until 3:25. It was heaviest at 2:30. It was recorded on both the horizontal and vertical instruments, showing unusual intensity.

According to the computation made by Father Tondorf, the center of the shock was 230 miles away. This corresponds with the telegraphic reports from the Pacific coast and the intermountain States, where the shock was felt.

Wilson Joins Ranks Of Suffrage Workers With Two Assistants

Official Circles Expect President to Go on Record for Votes for Women at Jersey Election; Tumulty and Garrison Already Have Announced Their Intention.

President Wilson will return to New Jersey and vote "yes" on the woman suffrage amendment to be submitted to the voters October 19.

This is understood in official and suffrage circles today, and the woman suffragists are jubilant over accession of three distinguished supporters—the President, Secretary of War Garrison, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tumulty have announced in favor of the amendment, which is now the leading issue in the New Jersey campaign. They do not presume to speak for the President, nor to promise that he, too, will cast a similar ballot, but a statement is expected in the near future from President Wilson announcing his determination to support the suffrage cause.

OPPOSED TO NATIONAL ISSUE.

The President is opposed to suffrage as a national issue. His views on that point are well known, coinciding with his opposition to prohibition as a Federal question. Mr. Wilson, however, has not declared against woman suffrage as a local issue and the New Jersey campaign affords opportunity for the President to go on record.

While suffrage leaders are rejoicing acquisition of the President, his New Jersey Cabinet officer and his New Jersey secretary, the intensity of the fight increases in that State.

James R. Nugent, the so-called "boss" of New Jersey politics, representative of a faction at one time strongly opposed to the political ambitions of Woodrow Wilson, announces that he is uncompromisingly opposed to the woman suffrage amendment. Mr. Nugent says the women of New Jersey do not want the ballot.

"The men of New Jersey say no, I am one of them," he adds, forecasting that the ballot of approval cast by President Wilson will be "aired" by an opposition vote of "Boss Nugent."

Can't Be Overestimated.

The political effect of the attitude of the President, Mr. Garrison, and Mr. Tumulty cannot be overestimated, however, according to suffrage leaders, who are redoubling their efforts in anticipation of an early statement from the White House.

Secretary Tumulty let it be known yesterday that he would vote for the suffrage amendment, although he particularly denied that he intended to reflect the views of his chief. Secretary Garrison issued a significant statement announcing his intention to support the suffrage cause. In this statement Secretary Garrison said: "I cannot see that any harm whatever can come to the body politic by permitting the women to have the ballot. I am somewhat in doubt if the great reforms that its earnest advocates" (Continued on Second Page.)

BANKERS LOSE JOBS TO WIND UP G. A. R. THROUGH MARKET AFFAIRS TOMORROW

Three Vice Presidents Asked to Resign Because of "Dabbling" in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The wave of speculation that swept over Wall Street last week has cost three prominent bankers—vice presidents of big New York financial institutions—their jobs.

All three were asked to resign because they have been caught "dabbling" in the market. Their names have been kept secret.

It was a busy Sunday in Wall Street today. Restaurants were open and an army of brokers, clerks, accountants, and bookkeepers attacked the records of more than 7,000,000 shares traded in during the last week.

There was plenty to do all day charging up profits and losses and commissions estimated at \$1,700,000 to the credit of the members of the stock exchange.

Where Sunday has hitherto meant gloom in the "Street," today all was life, push, and speed.

This energy was expended because it is believed that when the market opens tomorrow a new high water mark will be registered. The plan now is to avoid swamping in the crush of orders.

In the skyscrapers of the financial district hundreds of cots were set up for the workers who did not take time from their books and slips to go home. It was work to the limit, then sleep, breakfast and back to the desks as soon as possible.

The activity made Pine, Cedar, Broad, and Wall and William streets look like the headquarters of a "continental" Sunday. Taxis were being stood for the first time to care for the "Sabbath" fares.

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Allies' Loan Fight Cause of New Bank

Chicago Germans expect \$10,000,000 Deposits to Flow From Institutions Helping in Deal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A new downtown bank with a paid-in capital of \$2,500,000, will be opened in Chicago within two weeks. Within a month it is expected the institution will have deposits totaling more than \$10,000,000.

The bank is the outgrowth of the protest in Chicago of the loan negotiated by the Anglo-France commission. It is being promoted by business men whose sympathies are with the central powers. A meeting to form the corporation and arrange preliminary details will be held this week.

1,500 Women of Streets Driven Out of Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—More than 1,500 women of the streets have been driven from Detroit in the last three weeks in a new police crusade against vice, according to announcement by Police Commissioner John G. Leslie.

Most of the women believed to have gone to Toledo and Cleveland.

THREE FLEECE WOMEN BLAME AUTHOR'S WIFE

Mrs. Ida Blighon Accused of Operating Fake War Stock Deals.

SAY SHE OBTAINED \$15,000

Fashionable Complainants Assert She Used Astrology to Get Them Interested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Ida Miller Blighon, who described herself as the wife of Frank Blighon, traveler and author, was taken to police headquarters yesterday afternoon from a fashionable apartment at Fifth avenue and Fifth street, and held on a charge of grand larceny based on the complaint of the wife of a British army officer that Mrs. Blighon had obtained \$15,000 under the pretext that the money was to be invested in war stocks.

In court today she was held in \$2,500 bail, which she was unable to furnish.

When Mrs. Blighon, forty-two years old, of refined appearance and author of numerous short stories, was "booked" in the headquarters detective bureau, four women and two men described transactions involving more than \$15,000, in which they said she took an active part.

Got to Know Wealthy Shoppers.

Mrs. Blighon, who for a time lived with her husband in the Hotel Seymour, became known last July to a number of wealthy patrons of Fifth avenue and hotel shops. Through hotel introductions she made the acquaintance of Mrs. Emma Gillies, mother of Miss Kitty Bellairs, the actress, who lives in the Hotel Trocadero. Mrs. Gillies was one of several women who confronted Mrs. Blighon after the latter had been questioned by inspectors Pasot and Gray at headquarters.

Until a few days ago Mrs. Blighon, who has fascinated Mrs. Gillies and others by her stories and her evident knowledge of astrology, was trusted to the extent of handing their funds in amounts varying from \$100 to \$5,000. Her failure during the last five days to keep appointments with women who complained they had advanced money for war stock deals, led Mrs. M. L. Simons, wife of a captain in the British army's expeditionary force, to make inquiries among mutual acquaintances.

The army officer's wife learned, she says, that Mrs. Blighon was about to give up her rooms at 45 Madison avenue, and that it was reported she intended to sail for San Francisco by way of the Panama canal. After a conference with Mrs. Gillies and other women who had hoped to double their investments in war stocks, Mrs. Blighon called on Detectives McConnell and Birmingham, of the headquarters staff, Friday.

Sluths Find Her in New Home.

Early yesterday morning the detectives, holding a list of persons who said they had given money to Mrs. Blighon for investment, learned that she had arranged to move to an expensive apartment at Fifth street and Fifth avenue. They went there (Continued on Fourth Page.)

HAITIANS REFUSED TO SHOOT WOMAN

Mme. Sejours One of Political Prisoners to Escape Port au Prince Massacre.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Chivalry is not dead in Haiti, according to Mme. Mentor Sejours, wife of a prominent resident of that turbulent island.

She owes her life to the refusal of Haitian soldiers to shoot a woman, even when ordered to do so by their President. Mme. Sejours, wealthy, and educated in Paris, was one of the Guillaume political prisoners who escaped from the massacre in the Port au Prince jail on July 26, last. She was thrown into prison because her husband was a member of the Robe cabinet.

"The night of the massacre I was imprisoned in a cell in the rear of the prison," she said. "I heard the soldiers when they entered the place and heard the first order to kill the prisoners. I could hear the shots and the screams and the prayers for mercy of the prisoners. The butchery continued for half an hour. Then the firing squad lined up in front of my cell. They could see me in the light of the moon."

"The general ordered them to shoot me. The soldiers, all of whom were Haitian peasants and conscripts, refused to obey. Before he could fire again I fell on my knees, and then the firing squad turned on their commander and killed him. That was the first mutiny of troops against Guillaume."

"They marched on Guillaume's residence and attacked it," she said. "Every Haitian in the city was half crazed. One hundred and eight of the foremost men in the nation had been brutally murdered. They tore down Guillaume's house and killed his guard. They drove him into the French legation, and the next day went back there and took him out and killed him."

Mme. Sejours is returning to Paris to stay there.

Miners Disappointed By Industrial Scheme Of Young Rockefeller



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., In Garb of Miner, Ready to Inspect His Colorado Mines.

Union Committee Declares It Is "A Certain Degree of Social Betterment," But "A Poor Substitute for Privileges of Industrial Democracy."

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 3.—The United Mine Workers of America find little to praise in the new Rockefeller industrial plans, announced here last night.

A committee representing the union's executive board declared it was "a certain degree of social betterment," but "a poor substitute for the privileges that can only be secured through industrial democracy and collective action on the part of the wage-workers."

This measure of betterment was granted, the committee claimed in a lengthy comment on the Rockefeller plan, because "the historic strike of the Colorado miners turned the searchlight upon the unspeakable industrial conditions existing in the southern coal fields."

Rockefeller's plan of "representation and agreement" between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its miners is a system of government in the closed coal camps.

RECOGNITION NOT MENTIONED.

Recognition of the United Mine Workers of America is not mentioned. The purpose of the plan is stated "to promote increased efficiency and production, improve working and living conditions, enforce discipline, avoid friction and to further friendly and cordial relations between the company's officers and employees."

An industrial representative, or president's assistant, is created to investigate grievances. Should he fail to adjust differences, the employees' representatives or any individual employee may appeal ultimately to the president of the company. If he fails to settle the grievance, final resort is made to the Colorado State industrial commission.

"The schedule of wages and working conditions now in force shall continue without reduction," stated the agreement. "But, if, prior to January, 1918, a general increase shall be granted in competitive districts in which the company does not conduct operations, a proportional increase shall be made."

No strike or lock-out can be started without thirty days' prior notice by either side. This is in accord with the new Colorado industrial law, enacted since the recent coal strike.

The company is equally represented at all meetings, except when the employees elect their representatives.

Plan Ratified.

Representatives of the eighteen Rockefeller mining camps formally ratified the plan at a meeting with officials in Pueblo, speaking to a picturesque gathering of negroes, whites and foreigners, seated beside the millionaire official Rockefeller said:

"This is a day which I shall remember all my life. This is the first time I have ever had an opportunity to speak to the delegates of the miners and to the officers of the company together."

He outlined his idea of a corporation, saying it was made up of stockholders, directors, officers, and employees.

The Rockefeller plan also provides: Employees at each of the camps annually elect representatives to act on

ALLIES SERVE ULTIMATUM ON BULGAR; PLAN TO MOVE FIRST

All Along Franco-British Lines Allies Are Hurling Great Forces of Infantry Into Second Mighty Smash.

English Forces Recapture German Trenches Near Loos. Joffre's Troops Make Important Gains.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Now that belief has crystallized into certainty that the drive on the western front is the long-awaited general offensive of the allies, and not a "nibble," chief interest centers in the Balkan panorama, and it is believed that before the week ends events upon which the outcome of the war hinges will transpire.

Simultaneously with Austria's ultimatum to Roumania demanding free passage of munitions to Turkey comes the unofficial announcement that a formal demand by the allies has been made on Bulgaria, insisting upon her immediate demobilization.

England, France, and Russia plan to settle once and for all the Balkan question. Warning has been served on King Ferdinand, and reports from every source indicate that the allies are planning to strike first.

It is admitted in official circles that the diplomacy which permitted the Turks to turn over the direction of their armies to German officers and prepare their Dardanelles defenses is a thing of the past.

All along the Franco-British lines the allies are hurling great forces of infantry into the second mighty smash against the German trenches since the big drive began.

ONSLAUGHTS CONTINUE.

The resolute of four German attempts to retake lost trenches between Souchez and the woods of Givency, and of a similar attack to the north of Meublans are reported in the official statement given out by the French war office this afternoon.

The communication also says that the Germans bombarded the rear of the French line in the valley of the Suippe with apocalyptic shells, and that the French artillery reduced several of the enemy's batteries to silence.

Following another heavy bombardment of the German front, British and French infantry leaped from their trenches and began storming German works on wide fronts in both the Aisne and Champagne regions. A terrific struggle was waged all Friday night, and the latest official word from the German and French war offices indicates that the onslaughts still continue, despite a terrible fire from the German positions.

English Attack Fiercely.

Sir John French's men are attacking fiercely around the Hulluch stone quarries, north of Loos, where the Germans are admitted to have recaptured a portion of the ground taken in the British drive of one week ago. Berlin on Friday reported that the British had ceased their attacks, but yesterday afternoon's German communique admitted that the English were attacking with great violence, although declaring all onslaughts thus far had been repulsed. Berlin dispatches hint that this fighting is developing into one of the bloodiest combats of the whole allied offensive.

British Capture Trenches.

The official report from British headquarters last night announced the recapture of German trenches southwest of Loos in the new onslaughts. It was officially admitted at the same time that the Germans on last Monday retook part of the ground captured by the British in their first drive toward Lens.

The Paris communique claimed no further important gains since yesterday's report of fresh progress north of Meublans, but indicated a possible widening of the operations in the Champagne region. Violent artillery fighting is occurring near Berry-Au-

U-BOATS BOMBARDING CRIMEAN PENINSULA

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Amsterdam Norden Agency reports that German submarines operating in the Black sea are bombarding the Crimean peninsula.

The morning reports that the enemy violently bombarded Dixmude. More than 400 bombs fell in one trench. The enemy obtained a foothold, but was immediately ejected.

President at Church; Drives in Afternoon

President Wilson attended services at Central Presbyterian Church today. He was accompanied by his cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. The President has ordered his car for a drive through Washington parks this afternoon.